Strayer University

**Social Impact of Population Growth**

Week 4

**Social Impact of Population Growth**

for the

Course of

Solution to Global Issues

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**Social Impact of Population Growth**

**Introduction**

**A one-half page introduction**

This paper is about the Social Impact of Population Growth around the globe which is causing a big problem which would result in the world population to hit 9 billion by 2050 if left unchecked. Before I go any further, I would like to define some terms which are used in this paper to make an understanding easy, then I will address what greenhouse gases are, how they contribute to global warming, what kinds of economic, security, political, and other challenges these emissions pose to the people of the developing world, and who are the biggest offenders and finally, will talk about some ways to control the growth of population on a global level. First, what is a population, and population growth? A population is the number of people living in an area. While population growth, according to an article and I quote” Is an increase in the number of people that reside in a country, state, county, or city “. Global warming is the “steady increase in the Earth's average lower atmosphere (near surface) temperature due to emissions and buildup of greenhouse gases”. The continuously growth of the population is putting pressure on natural resources which would result in its shortage because most of them would be used up by this growth. In addition, there would be more settlements needed to be built to account for this and more people would be moving from the rural area to urban areas looking for employment. This would result in the creation of mega cities all over the world. Moreover, there would be crime in those cities because there are not enough jobs available to cater for the growing population. In addition, there would be a shortage of clean water and housing. Therefore, more shanty compounds would be created to deal with this, and the end result would be over population in most of those cities.

**A middle section that is numbered and divided into three one-page sections. Each of these sections should answer one of the following questions:**

**What are greenhouse gases? How do they contribute to global warming?**

Greenhouse gases are compounds that can trap heat in the atmosphere which would result in keeping the Earth's surface warm. They can do some damage to the atmosphere such as, causing the [greenhouse effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greenhouse_effect). Before I go any further, let me talk about the greenhouse. They trap radiation and warms the internal surface of the earth’s temperature. This result in change in the normal temperature of the earth surface in different parts of the world making people experience the alteration of temperature. To put it in another way, I can say people experience abnormal temperature. The greenhouse is made up of different gases. Some of these gases in the [earth's atmosphere](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atmosphere_of_Earth) are [water vapor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_vapor), [carbon dioxide](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carbon_dioxide), [methane](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Methane), [nitrous oxide](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nitrous_oxide) and [ozone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ozone). The most abundant ones are the water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, ozone, and hydrofluorocarbons. These gases let sunlight pass through the atmosphere, then absorbed by the surface of the Earth and some of this energy bounces back out towards space as heat. This is what result in global warming and causes the climate to change. One of the gases which is important to our life, is carbon dioxide, but it ranks as the second largest contributor to global warming. Therefore, any fuel source produced, contributes most to the global warming. Global warming  on the other hand, “ is a long-term rise in the average temperature of the [Earth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earth)'s [climate system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate), an aspect of [climate change](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_change) shown by [temperature measurements](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temperature_measurement) and by multiple effects of the warming” It is now what is affecting the lives of many people in different parts of the world because they are experiencing changes in weather and rain season. In addition, some parts of Africa are having shorter rain season than usual. This is the major problem in most countries especially in the Sub-Sahara where there is not enough rain. Also, farmers have had to continue getting more loans from the government due to losses caused by a lack of rain.They cannot produce the expected output which can be sold, make profit and pay back the loans. This has resulted in most countries having a trade deficit and their GDP affected.

**What kinds of economic, security, political, and other challenges do these emissions pose to the people of the developing world, and who are the biggest offenders?**

The economic, security, political, and other challenges of the emissions of greenhouse gases to the people of the developing world can be experienced in many ways. Looking at the economic impact of these emissions, they caused a large cooling effect, which canceled some of the previous warming effect. This cooling effect cannot be afforded by the people of most developing world, and their governments cannot afford to allocate more funds to deal with those problems. In addition, the gases like Carbon dioxide which act like a blanket, absorb and prevent the heat from escaping into outer space. In this process, results in the heating of Earth's atmosphere and surface which is what is called global warming. Moreover, these gases cause the greenhouse effect which are full of gases like water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and ozone in the atmosphere. In addition, these gases cover the earth atmosphere which form a thick layer of heat because it is not radiated to the outer space. The biggest offenders are the farmers because they keep on experimenting with this irregular change in temperature. Moreover, many of them are not as educated as they are in developed counties. They learned farming methods from their parents. To most of them, farming has been a traditional practice which has been passed from generation to generation. Therefore, it is difficult to adjust to the new methods which are taught in college but most of them cannot afford one the cost of college. In addition, there are few colleges and universities in many developing countries. This creates a spirit of competition to go to any of the few colleges or universities. It results in few students getting the education in agriculture engineering. All the above-mentioned points made it difficult for many people in developing countries to get education in farming and to deal with climate changes. They are used to the climate which has been there for a long time, and it would be a big challenge for them to handle any change in climate.

**Is there any way to control the growth of population on a global level?**

The growth of population on a global level can be controlled in different ways such as education, women empowerment, spread awareness, medical facilities and delayed marriages.

Education methods can be done by educating people about the harms which a high population growth rate can have in their lives. This is found more with women. In addition, they can know the advantages of a small family.

Women empowerment methods can be difficult in developing countries because they are not treated as equal to men in terms of force and might more especially in Islamic countries, India and Bangladesh. There is gender discrimination in those countries which encourage women to prefer male children to female. This results in them continuing to have children without getting worried until they deliver a male child which can come at a cost of having ratio of one male to eight females.

Spreading awareness can be done by telling and making the people understand the consequences of having too many children. There should involvement of the Government and non-government institutions through campaigning which inform people how they will be unable to give good nutrition and education to their children if they have too many.

Increasing the amount of medical facilities is a method of assistance in rural areas. It can reduce the population growth because these facilities provide the best methods to deal with those problems.

Delaying marriage in these over populated countries, like India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, is a method that can help control population because marrying at a tender age leads to a long span for giving birth. This can be lessened by increasing age of marriage to 20 years or more especially in those regions by the United Nation. This would result in less people having babies than what it is going on right now by having kids at a young age. In addition, they would be less productive women in the world because the age would be increased from 21 to 45 years old for women.

**A one-half page conclusion**

**Conclusion**

Finally, the world population is growing at an alarming rate. It will continue to grow at a fast pace because there are better and improved medical facilities all over the world. Birth rates are rising more than death rates due to the above stated point. The expectation is to reach an approximation of 11 billion people by 2050. This will put pressure on natural resources which would run out due to the high demand to meet the need for this emerging population. This will result in some developing countries to go for alternative natural resources which are cheaper and contributes to the emission of more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. These gases would continue polluting our atmosphere and contribute to globally warming which is the major culprit to the rise in ocean water level. Therefore, the United Nations should continue its campaign to slow down this rate by introducing different measures all over the world to deal with this. Woman who are the major players should be educated and given enough resources to slow down this rate especially in developing and Muslim countries.

**Cite at least five credible sources, excluding Wikipedia, dictionaries and encyclopedias for your assessment.**

**Bibliography.**

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These are the sources which provides us with the all kind of energy which are need for our life. In other word they are natural resources like [oil](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/oil), [coal](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/coal), or the [sun](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/sun), which can be used to [provide](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/provide) [power](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/power) for [light](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/light), [heat](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/heat), [machines, and](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/atm) other things. The can be divided in to two which are renewable and non- renewable.

* + The natural sources of energy are sun, wind, water, coal, petroleum and others.
  + Some of these are renewable like solar energy and wind energy, while some others like coal and petroleum are non-renewable.
  + The non-renewable can get depleted over a long period of time.
  + It is important to use them wisely.